(5) प्रबंध विकास कार्यक्रमों में प्रयोग के लिए उद्योग विशिष्ट मामला अध्ययन विकसित किया जाना।

(6) प्रबंध प्रक्रिया में अनुसंधान करना तथा उद्योग में इसके कार्यक्रम में सुधार के लिए आवक मुहैया करना।

(7) राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर महत्वपूर्ण मामलों पर जिन पर उद्योग आधारित है तथा ऐसे मामले जिन पर उद्योग का विकास निर्भर है उन पर कार्यशालाएं, सेमिनार तथा सम्मेलन का आयोजन करना।

(8) को०ई०लि० के एक्को के लिए समाधान खोजने में सहायता करना जहां कि एक क्षेत्र अथवा दूसरे क्षेत्र के रूप में निष्पादन योजना स्तर पर नहीं था।

(9) पर्यवेक्षक तथा कामगारों के विकास का अनेश्रवण करना।

(ख) इस संस्थान की मुख्य अद्यसंरचनाओं के निर्माण पर 19.80 करोड़ रु० की राशि व्यय की गई है।

(ग) इस संस्थान के लिए कोई भर्ती नहीं की गई है। किन्तु, इस संस्थान के लिए कोल इंडिया लि० की विभिन्न सहायक कंपनियों से 25 अधिकारी तथा 17 कर्मचारी लिए गये हैं।

Pension Scheme in Public and Private Sectors

1470. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a propoal to introduce pension scheme in the public and private sectors;

(b) if so, when and whether there has already been an inordinate delay in on introducing the pension scheme;

(c) if so, the date fixed for introducing the scheme; and

(d) the date from which the scheme is likely to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) The Government has already decided to introduce a Pension Scheme for all the EPF subscribers employed in the public and private sectors. A Bill to amend the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for empowering the Central Government to frame a suitable Pension Scheme has since been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. As the Bill is still pending in the Rajya sabha, it is difficult to indicate the specific date by which the scheme is likely to be implemented.

कोयला उद्योग हेतु चतुर्थ वेतन आयोग

1471. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:**
श्री राम जेठमलानी:

क्या **कोयला** मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के कोयला उद्योग में कार्यरत श्रमिकों के लिए चौथे वेतन आयोग द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट वर्ष 1991 में प्रस्तुत कर दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोयला श्रमिकों को उनके वेतन का भुगतान चौथे वेतन आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इन श्रमिकों को भारी बकाया राशि का भुगतान अभी किया जाना बाकी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो 31 मार्च, 1995 तक कुल कितनी राशि देय थी और इस राशि का भुगतान कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा) : (क) से (घ) चौथे वेतन आयोग का तथा इसकी रिपोर्ट का कोयला कामगारों से कोई संबंध नहीं है। कोयला कामगारों के मामले में अंतिम मजदूरी समझौता, जो कि राष्ट्रीय कोयला मजदूरी समझौता-IV के नाम से जाना जाता है, पर दिनांक 27.7.1989 पर हस्ताक्षर किए गये थे और इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत कामगारों को किसी तरह की राशि देय बकाया नहीं है।

Exprots and Imports from Bangladesh

1472. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pelased to state:

(a) the total value of exports and imports from Bangladesh during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) whether any estimates exist of the annual volume of merchandise sumggled

both ways across the Bangladesh border; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to reduce such smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Value of exports and imports between India and Bangladesh during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as given below:—

Years	Exports to Bangladesh (Rs. Crores)	Imports from Bangladesh (Rs. crores)
1992-93	1028.46	22.33
1993-94	1349.29	56.07
1994-95	2001.50	125.21

Source: DGCI&S.

(b) Smuggling being a clandestine activity, it is not possible to estimate its quantum.

(c) Measures taken to prevent smuggling on Indo-Bangladesh Border include strengthening of Border Security Force and Customs field formations, strengthening of Intelligence network and equipping field formations with better means to combat smuggling.

Negative Protection to Crops

1473. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much "Negative Protection" Indian farmers are working under taking world market into account;

(b) what is the component of labour which was taken into account while fixing the so called Minimum support prices for the 17 crops for computing "Aggregate" Measurement of support during the Uruguay Round discussion; and

(c) the negative protection for each crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) The concept of Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) used int the Urugay Round Agreement on Agriculture is a negotiated concept designed to measure the trade distorting domestic support given to agriculture by member countries of GATT. It does not take into account a large variety of support measures for the agricultural sector. AMS is to be calculated for the base period (1986-88) only and not for subsequent years. In India AMS was minus Rs. 19860 crores. The negative figure arise from the fact that in most agricultural commodities our support prices during the base period were lower than the Reference International Prices. It is not appropriate to equate the concepts of AMS and protection because while calculating AMS a number of Agriculture support measures are not taken into account. The negative figure of AMS in the case of India is thus not an indicator of negative protection.

The AMS comprises of product specific and non product specific AMS. For calculating the product specific AMS, the applied administered prices were taken from the Annual Adminsitrative Reports of the Ministry of Agriculture. The details of our calculation alongwith supporting tables have already been placed in the Parliament House Library.

Commodities Distributed Through PDS

1474. DR B. B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for inclusion of commodities for distribution through Public Distribution System; and

(b) the commodities being distributed through PDS?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b) The objective of Public Distribution System (PDS)